

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

WOODSTOCK ASSOCIATION.—STATISTICS. Churches 25; ordained ministers who have pastoral charges 15; ordained ministers without pastoral charges 2; licentiates 2; baptisms 144; total 272; deceased 23. In this account the 1st church in Ludlow is left out, as the letter from that church did not come into the hands of the clerks.

The Association recommend to the patronage of the churches the following periodicals: Vermont Telegraph, Brandon, O. S. Murray editor and publisher—Price \$2 in advance. Baptist Missionary Magazine, published by the Board of Managers of the A. G. Convention; John Putnam printer and agent, No. 41, Washington-st. Boston—Price \$1. Christian Review, edited by Prof. D. Knowles; J. R. Barnes, North Springfield, agent—price \$3. Mothers' Monthly Journal, published by Bennett, Bright & Co., Utica, N. Y.; edited by Mrs. Mary Kingsford; an excellent work, which ought to be the hands of every mother; R. F. Fletcher, Ludlow, agent—price \$1. Journal of Public Morals. Advocate of Moral Reform. Downfall of Babylon.

RESOLUTIONS. On the translation and distribution of the Holy Scriptures in heathen countries, offered by Prof. Haskell: Divine Providence, having by recent events thrown upon the Baptist denomination in the United States, the responsibility and the high privilege of devising and executing measures for giving the Bible to a large proportion of the human race in their own languages; therefore,

Resolved, That we cordially invite all the members of the churches composing this Association, and all the benevolent in its vicinity, immediately to unite with others in prayer for success and in liberal contributions, to be forwarded to the Treasurer of the State Convention, and by him to the Treasurer of the American and Foreign Bible Society in New-York.

Resolved, That our delegates to the State Convention be authorized to aid in the formation of a State Bible Society, auxiliary to the American and Foreign Bible Society.

Resolved, That we appoint delegates to meet in the proposed Convention in Philadelphia, on the last Wednesday of April next. On the New-England S. S. Union, by D. L. Ranney:

Resolved, That this Association regard with approbation the recent organization of the New-England Sabbath School Union, admirably adapted by its enlarged sphere of operations, to secure union of council and efficiency of action in the publication of denominational and evangelical books, and in the departments of Sabbath School labor.

Resolved, That this Association approve plans and objects of the Union, as developed in a pamphlet recently published, and that we cordially recommend them to the patronage of our churches, and friends of Sabbath Schools generally.

On Home Missions: **Resolved,** That we feel a lively interest in the operations of the Home Missionary Society; that it has strong claims upon us as patriots, as philanthropists and as Christians; and that we will make a more liberal and vigorous effort, in future, to sustain and extend its benevolent operations.

On Temperance, by R. Fletcher: **Resolved,** That we recommend to the churches to continue their efforts for the promotion of the Temperance Reformation.

Resolved, That we recommend the adoption of the pledge of total abstinence from that can intoxicate, and to require this as a condition of membership.

On the operations of the State Convention: Whereas, The Board of the Baptist Convention of this state is now sustaining several missionaries in destitute parts of the state, and in the province of Lower Canada, affording important aid to feeble churches in supporting the ministry; and whereas, there is opportunity for the Board greatly to extend its benevolent operations, did the churches permit; therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend to the churches composing this Association, to make an effort to raise for the Convention, a sum equal to one dollar on each male member, and fifty cents on each female member. Recommending the formation of Material Associations, by D. Burroughs:

In view of the obligation of Mothers to educate their children for God; and believing that the institution of Maternal Associations is adapted to afford them important aid in this important work;

Resolved, That we recommend to the churches of this Association, to promote the formation of such Associations, and the circulation of the Mothers' Monthly Journal.

On Slavery: **Resolved,** That we consider Slavery as it exists in the United States, a violation of the law of God, altogether at variance with the Declaration of Independence, and repugnant to the spirit of the Gospel.

Relative to absent church members: **Resolved,** That we recommend to the churches in this Association, to require all members who are absent without letters, to get themselves and take letters for occasional communion, or of dismission and commendation for membership in other churches.

Resolved, That when members leave with expectation of being absent for the space of six months, they be requested to take letters of recommendation for occasional communion; if for more than a year, that they take letters of recommendation for membership in other churches.

Resolved, That in both of the above cases, letters be considered valid for more than one year; and that no member, neglecting to make use of such letters within the specified time, shall be considered a member of regular church, or of the denomination, without giving satisfactory reasons for such neglect.

Day of Fasting and prayer: **Resolved,** That we recommend to the churches to observe the first Monday in January as a day of fasting and prayer for the pouring of the Holy Spirit.

On motion of Br. J. H. Walden: **Resolved,** That a return to the primitive standard of piety in the churches is a sure and the only effectual means of securing abundant outpouring of the Holy Spirit; and that the conversion of sinners; and that the standard of piety is attainable by and obligatory on all Christians.

MILFORD (N. H.) ASSOCIATION.— Churches 15; ordained ministers, 13; baptisms, 5; churches destitute of pastors, 5; added by baptism during the year, 5; whole number of communicants, 1481.

The following are among the resolutions passed:

ON INSUBORDINATION TO LAW. **Resolved,** That, as an association of christian churches, we view with grief and alarm, the spirit of insubordination to the law, recently developed in many parts of our country and within our own state, in various acts of outrage upon persons and property; that we, with one accord, feel it our duty to frown upon all such proceedings, on whatever pretences, and to bear our testimony against them as utterly repugnant to liberty, order, to sound morals and christianity.

ON TEMPERANCE. The committee on temperance beg leave to report:—That whereas many are saying that "temperance folks carry things too far," we believe it abundantly evident they have not carried them far enough; and that to stop now would be to lose all that has been done:

And, whereas drunkenness still prevails to an alarming extent; and as multitudes, among whom may be found professed christians (we blush to say it) are still in the habit of "moderate drinking," and by their example influencing our dear youth into the way of destruction:—Therefore,

Resolved, That, it is the duty of every christian, patriot and philanthropist to give all their influence in favor of this cause, till Intemperance is banished from our land and the world. Accepted.

STATE OF RELIGION IN BUFFALO AND VICINITY.—There has been for sometime past an interesting state of things in the Bethel Church in this city.—Meetings have been held every evening for 2 or 3 weeks past, either at the Bethel Chapel or in the Reading Room on the wharf. A large number of Sailors attend; many of whom are pious and take a part in the meetings. Several instances of conversion have occurred among this class of men.

There is also some tokens for good and some waking up among christians, and we earnestly solicit christians abroad to remember Buffalo in their prayers.

A protracted meeting has been held at Springfield, in this county, which was attended with considerable success. Christians were greatly revived, and a number of conversions were witnessed. The work is still going on, and the state of religion is greatly improved and the prospects encouraging.

Last Sabbath was an interesting day in Boston.—The sacrament was administered, and 12 persons were added to the church, the fruits of the recent revival in that place.

A meeting is in progress at the present time at Eden.—*Buffalo Spectator.*

THANKSGIVING.—Thursday, the 15th of December next, is appointed as a day of public Thanksgiving. The proclamation of Governor Marcy is a real Deistical affair, not at all adapted to meet the views of those who wish to observe the day in a conscientious manner. There is no recognition of a Savior or the christian religion—not even the slightest reference to these great fundamental topics.—*Buffalo Spectator.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

AN IMPORTANT MISSION. We have the pleasure to inform our friends and coadjutors in the Anti-Slavery cause, that our highly esteemed sister and eminent co-worker in this great moral vineyard, Angelina E. Grimké, has engaged to visit different parts of the United States, with the view of calling the public attention to the important subject of universal emancipation. She took leave of her numerous warm-hearted friends and acquaintances in this city, on the 14th instant, and proceeded eastward. It is expected that she will visit New-England generally, previous to a contemplated tour through other portions of the country. We understand that her mission is connected with the operations of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and that it has received the sanction of that body. Yet it may not be improper to observe, that the Female Advocates of Emancipation in the United States are about to call a general Convention, in order to unite their efforts, and concentrate their moral means, for the promotion of this great and holy work.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENTS.—The plans and operations of the American Anti-Slavery Society have never been more extensive than at the present moment.—Lewis Tappan and G. R. Williams, have met the friends of the cause in the city, and made highly interesting and important statements.

1. They have now in the field or prepared to enter fifty agents. These are all soon to meet in New-York city, to receive suggestions from Mr. Weld who has the general control of the agencies, to devise plans for occupying the country, and to receive instructions as to their fields and plans of labor.

2. Two missionaries are to be sent out to the West Indies, to ascertain facts respecting the results of British emancipation, &c.

3. Rev. Dr. Beman is to go on a mission to Europe.

4. The publications of the Society shall be sustained. Now, about 12,000 of each of the monthlies are circulated.—*N. E. Spectator.*

INVISIBLE CEMENT. Isinglass, boiled in spirits of wine, will produce a fine transparent cement which will unite broken glass, so as to render the fracture almost imperceptible and perfectly secure.

TAX ON COAL. In the rigorous winters of our climate—and such a one as the last was scarcely less frightful than a Greenland winter—life cannot be supported without the artificial warmth of fires. The owners of coal mines and forests hold in their hands, in some sort, "the issues of life." When government interferes to make dearer an article of such prime, capital, and indispensable necessity as fuel, it lays a tax on human existence; it taxes the breath of our nostrils.

Almost every other article necessary to life may be procured at a cheap rate. The poor man can wear coarse and cheap cloths, he can eat coarse and cheap bread, he can hire a tenement humble and cheap in proportion to his means. But there is no such thing as cheap fuel. There are no kinds which, purchased at a lower rate, will supply the same degree of warmth. Economy, which does such wonders with almost every thing else, here throws up her hands in despair. This indispensable necessity is also a most expensive luxury. It is as if the only beverage were champagne at a dollar a bottle, and the only food woodcock at a dollar a pair, and the poor man were obliged to satisfy his thirst and hunger at these prices or starve. Yet to make the matter worse, when it is bad enough without such interference, Congress steps in and makes this expensive necessity more expensive.

What renders this misgovernment the more absurd, is that the money raised by the tax on coal is not wanted. Our treasury is too full already, and we are at loggerheads on the question what we shall do with the excess which is constantly accumulating. Some are for lending it, some are for giving it away and some are for throwing it away. A wiser plan is to cease taking from the people more than is necessary for the wants of government, and the first experiment of Congress in this way, should in our opinion, be made on imported fuel.

If the proprietors of the Pennsylvania coal mines could be conducted to the narrow, crowded, ill-ventilated, unwholesome dwellings of the poor in this city, where they huddle in cold weather to save the expense of fuel—if they could see the shifts to which the women and children of this class are reduced in order to pick up their scanty supply for the day, collecting the shavings in the streets, or straggling off to the northern parts of the island to gather twigs and splinters by the way side and in the woods—they would, we can scarcely doubt, yield to a mingled feeling of shame and humanity, and join in the demand for a reduction of the duty on foreign coal.

The ocean is the patrimony of great commercial cities, which are entitled by their position to gather their supplies from all the coasts and all the isles where the necessities of life are produced for the service of man. It is tyranny when a government shuts up the paths of the sea against us, in order to make us tributary to the owners of a few coal quarries.

Congress will soon meet, and we have presented these considerations in the hope that their attention will be early called, by petitions from the people, to the expediency of reducing the tax on fuel.—*New-York Evening Post.*

TEXAS.—Some doubts may justly be raised and difficulties apprehended relative to claims or titles to lands in Texas, in consequence of an article in the adopted constitution of that country, which says expressly that "no alien shall hold land, except by titles emanating from the government of Texas." It is certainly true that the scrip for one million acres, ordered to be issued by THOMAS TOWN, Esq., comes within that exception; and that the titles to all public lands so disposed of by him, are constitutionally valid: it is also true that many citizens of this country possess lands in Texas, under the names of Texans. But it is seriously apprehended that more litigations and disturbances will result from an adjustment of titles to the lands of Texas, than has ever risen in any other country.—*New Orleans Times.*

Attempt to assassinate the Emperor Nicholas.—The following is an extract from a letter received from the highest quarter: "You perhaps have received no further information as regards the assassination of the Emperor of Russia. His Imperial Majesty was shot at by a ruffian. An aide-de-camp was killed by his side. Whether from the effect of the violent convulsions of his dying neighbor, his Imperial Majesty had his shoulder dislocated. The result of this attack has been exaggerated. His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael, who was on the point of going to England, was sent for by express, and his voyage thereby put off for a time. His Imperial Majesty, however, is completely recovered from his sanguinary attack."

PRINTING FOR THE BLIND.—The manner in which the printing of the New Testament at the Boston Asylum, for the blind, has been executed, surpasses every thing of the kind attempted in Europe, and is the admiration of scholars and mechanics. Great credit is due to Dr. Howe, but the public attention has not yet been called, as it ought to be to the efficient part of this work, by Mr. Henry Willis, of the New England Type Foundry. The types were cast by him, from original moulds, the preparation of which required great skill and judgment. Dr. Howe, by changing the position of several of the letters, has greatly diminished the bulk of a page, and in forming the moulds, Mr. Willis brought the type as near to perfection as is possible. We are told too, that this has been done at so moderate a rate, that the whole was turned out for about \$500.—*Boston Press.*

The recent Legislature chartered but one bank—the Rutland Rail Road; and re-chartered but one—the St. Albans.—*Vt. Patriot.*

Famine in Scotland.—There is a grievous famine in the Western Isles of Scotland, towards the relief of which the inhabitants of the chief towns of Scotland have contributed; but still more effectual aid is needed. The potatoe crop of 1834 failed, and in 1835 there was no market for the cattle; one of the consequences of which was that the poor islanders were obliged to maintain a double stock of cattle last winter, and the season was uncommonly severe. Corn and potatoes therefore, of which the people had but a scanty supply for themselves, were obliged to be given to the cattle also. All these things brought on a famine in June last. The cattle died of hunger by scores, and the people supported themselves on shell fish. The people are literally starving. Children are withdrawn from school because they have not strength sufficient to work. Strong men have absented themselves from church because they are unable to travel a few miles. Mothers who have not tasted food for a day are seen returning at night with a few shell fish to their families, while they are themselves fainting under the paltry burden, which, when it is obtained, only prolongs the pangs of hunger without satisfying the cravings of nature. A beautiful incident is related concerning the arrival of a supply of meal from Glasgow. "Famishing though they were when the sacks were landed, not a hand was stretched out to touch the boon until the clergymen poured forth their praises to God; then rising from their knees upon the beach, they received the bounty as a direct gift from heaven." The islands over which the famine extends are Lewis, Harris, Barre, North and South Uist, and several parishes in Skye. To make the case more distressing, from the inclemency of last Spring they are unable to till the ground, and though they had been able, all their corn and potatoes having been consumed, they had no seed for a future crop. These facts are derived from a letter of the Rev. Hugh Campbell to the Times, dated from "23 Solex-place, Penrynville."—*London Advertiser.*

A GOOD EXAMPLE. Mrs. Caroline Wheelock, step-daughter of Daniel Frost 2d, Esq., the celebrated Temperance lecturer, died on the 28th ult. at Union Village, Washington Co. N. Y.—having by her Will given \$800 to the American Anti-Slavery Society, and \$200 to the Moral Reform Society in the city of New-York. "She gave to these Societies," says a biographical sketch, "not because she considered these the only ones worthy of benevolence, but because at this time they needed most on account of the persecutions against them." This is a correct principle—and the example of Miss Wheelock a good one, and worthy of imitation.—*Herald of Freedom.*

EFFECT OF FRIGHT. An English paper furnishes another illustration of the fatal effects of terrifying children in order to punish them for misconduct. A little girl, only six or seven years of age, whose parents resided at Hackney, for some act of childish disobedience, was thrust into a dark cellar at some distance from the house, and suffered to remain there throughout the night: the dreadful cries and screams which the child uttered produced no effect upon her imprudent preceptors, and when the door was opened in the morning the poor child was an idiot. A medical man, who was instantly summoned, pronounced her recovery extremely doubtful.—*Mer. Jour.*

Mr. Graham is about to deliver a course of lectures in this city. Speaking of Graham, reminds us of a public duty, which is to recommend to all dyspeptics the excellent coarse bread made by S. G. Shipley, corner of Hanover and Salem-sts.—We have the personal authority of Drs. Warren and Jackson for saying that it is the only pure bread of the kind made in the city. Try it. If you are well you will like, and if sick you will like it.—*Boston Advocate.*

The Vermont Asylum for the Insane in this place, will soon be ready for the reception of patients. Dr. Rockwell, the Superintendent, is now here. We are happy to find it has so many friends in the Legislature, as the late appropriation of \$2000 for its benefit indicates. This is in addition to the former appropriation of \$2000 a year for five years.—*Vt. Phoenix.*

The Royal Printing Office at Paris, contains 50 fonts of Oriental characters—comprehending all the known alphabets of Asia, ancient as well as modern: There are 16 alphabets of different European nations who do not employ the Roman characters, and of these latter the establishment possesses 46 complete fonts, of various forms and dimensions. All these fonts weigh at least 823,400 pounds. The consumption of paper at the Royal Printing office in a single year, amounts, on an average, to from 80,000 to 100,000 reams per day, which are printed for the use of the several public boards. The number of workmen employed regularly, is from 350 to 450.

SAILORS' BOARDING HOUSE.—A temperance boarding house for seamen, with a library and reading room attached, is about to be established in Bristol, Rhode Island. A suitable place for holding Bethel meetings is also to be speedily provided.

Four millions of Pine Trees, it is said, have been destroyed in Germany, by an insect called Scolytes Destructor, which has made sad havoc also among the ornamental trees in various parts of Europe.

Within forty miles of New-Orleans, on the plantation of Johnson Hutchings, on East Pearl River, Mississippi, a Sulphur Spring has been discovered. Its waters are so similar to Saratoga, that it has been named the Saratoga of the South.

Most distressing Shipwreck. The ship Bristol, Capt. M. Kown, was driven ashore at Far Rockaway, about 25 miles below this city, on Sunday night last, and of one hundred and twenty persons on board only thirty-two were saved. All the rest perished. The ship has also gone to pieces, and with the cargo is a total loss. Among the survivors are the captain and crew. It appears that in consequence of the heavy surf no communication could be had with the ship until Monday noon, when only thirty-two persons were found alive. The ship filled immediately after she struck. She was from Liverpool, and it is presumed the passengers were mostly emigrants.

It is proper to mention that on learning that the Bristol had gone ashore, arrangements were promptly made by the underwriters to render relief to the crew and passengers. Capt. Schenck left here on Monday evening with his schooner, to be assisted by ten men in a surf-boat, but he must have arrived too late to render any assistance.

P. S.—Since the above was in type we learn by a gentleman who came from Rockaway Tuesday evening, the following particulars:—The ship lay to off Sandy Hook, at 9 o'clock on Sunday evening, with the usual signal light flying for a pilot; but none coming out, she stood off at 11 o'clock, Highlands light then bearing west-north-west. At one o'clock the ship steered east-north-east, and at a quarter before four o'clock she struck on Rockaway, about seven miles east of the Pavilion. Among the persons drowned are Mr. Donnelly and two Mr. Cartlons, cabin passengers, and the cook and steward of the ship, together with about sixty of the steerage passengers.—*J. of Com.*

Justice! Justice! There will be no lack of this useful commodity the coming year in Vermont—that is, if the dispensers of it are not too illiberal. The number of justices of the peace appointed by the Legislature for 1836, is 2,286. Judges of higher courts, including courts of Probate, 53—sheriffs, 14—bailiffs, 14—state attorneys 14. To this add say 42 deputy sheriffs—500 constables and 500 lawyers, and we have the sum total of 3,409 individuals, to look out for rogues and take care of the property and persons of the good citizens of the commonwealth. This gives one officer to 117 inhabitants.—*Vt. State man.*

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

HEALTH OF PRESIDENT JACKSON.—The Washington Globe of Nov. 22 says that President Jackson, two nights before, was attacked with bleeding from the lungs. He was relieved, however, by the application of the lancet, and was supposed to be recovering. The Bellows Falls Journal has a report, from the Albany Journal of the 24th, of the President's death. The correctness of this report we are inclined to doubt, as the New-York Express of the 26th says nothing about it.

It is said that a copper mine has lately been opened in Bristol, R. I. Specimens of the ore have been found to yield 50 per cent.

A Franklin County Anti-Slavery Society was organized at Malone, N. Y., Oct. 25.

Beauties of the Military System.—John Sulser, of the 10th regiment of Louisiana militia, "an industrious mechanic and good citizen," in a late drilling, while assisting in discharging artillery at the rate of four rounds a minute, "lost both of his hands and was severely wounded in the face," by the premature explosion of a cartridge.

Maryland Senate.—A sufficient number of the "19" have entered the electoral college, and a Senate is elected—of course all Whigs.

Yale College.—Whole number of students 570: theological 76, law 31, medical 50, resident graduates 2, under-graduates 411. Of under-graduates: seniors 93, juniors 74, sophomores 116, freshmen 123.

Thanksgiving in New-Jersey, Thursday, Dec. 15.

George W. Jones has been elected delegate in Congress from Wisconsin Territory.

The Thames tunnel is progressing at the rate of about 4 feet a week. At this rate it would be completed in 150 days, as only 600 feet remain of the 1300.

The Electors of President and Vice President are to assemble at the capitals of the several States, throughout the United States, on the first Wednesday of December, (one week from to-day,) to perform the duties for which they have been appointed, in accordance with the constitution and laws of our country.

On Sunday, the 20th inst., the Oneida Bank, at Utica, N. Y., was robbed of \$180,000. The directors have offered a reward of \$6000, for the recovery of the money and detection of the thief. A proportionate reward is offered for the recovery of any part of the money; and \$2,000 for the apprehension of the thief alone.

The Vice President and several members of Congress have already arrived at Washington.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

John Work	2.00	R. Mumford	2.00
L. Winslow	1.50	Charles Dean	1.00
T. Hazeltine	1.50	M. D. Miller	2.00
Levi Bacon	2.00	J. Huntington	2.00
Joseph Joslin	1.50	Isaac Dyer	3.00
J. C. Bryant	2.00	A. Matteson	3.00
Samuel Keeler	2.50		

NOTICES.

MOTHERS' MONTHLY JOURNAL.

Second Volume.

Edited by Mrs. M. Kingsford, AND Published by Bennett & Bright, UTICA, N. Y.

The present volume of the Journal will expire with the year. The encouragement thus far received, and the inestimable importance of the object the work will aim to secure, have induced the publishers to proceed with the publication. They invite the aid of MOTHERS throughout the Union, in giving the work a wider circulation.

1. The "MOTHERS' MONTHLY JOURNAL" will be published on the first of every month, at one dollar per annum, payable in advance.

2. No subscription will be received for less than a year.

3. Agents, who obtain and transmit to the publishers the names of ten subscribers, with ten dollars, will be entitled to the eleventh copy gratis.

4. In forwarding the names of subscribers, great care should be taken in giving the Post-Office, County, and State, at which individuals wish to receive the Journal, correctly and legibly.

5. In no instance will the Journal be sent to subscribers without payment in advance.

6. Remittances of \$10 (in one bill) may be made at the expense of the publishers. In all other instances postage must be paid by subscribers.

Each number of the Journal will contain 16 large octavo pages—with printed cover. Postage under 100 miles 1-2 cents—over 100 miles 2-2 cents.

* It is expected that those who are at present subscribers for the Journal and may desire to continue it, will renew their subscriptions before the close of the present volume.

The names of new subscribers should be forwarded by the 15th of December, to enable the publishers to determine how many of the January No. to issue.

All remittances should be made to "BENNETT & BRIGHT, Publishers, Utica, N. Y."

In this connection we take occasion to say that the money in our hands for the Journal, belonging to Harvey Hoyt and to John Rockwood, shall be forwarded before the commencement of the 2nd volume; also any other that may be sent to us in season, free of postage.—Ed. TEL.

NOTICE.—The next meeting of the Union River Ministerial Conference will be held at brother J. Ide's, in Hinesburgh, on the second Wednesday in December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

ESSAYS.
On the rules laid down in Matt. xviii. 15: Br. Angier.
On the No. 7, as used in scripture, On attributes and influences of the Devil, Br. Walden.
On the forbidden fruit, Br. Huntley.
On the guard that kept the way of the tree of life, Br. Ide.
Is the literal meaning of the scriptures their only meaning? Br. Stone.
Was the inspiration of the Bible verbal? Br. Beeman.
Br. Guilford.

EXERCISES.
Matt. xxiv. 34: This generation &c., Br. Stone.
1 Cor. xv. 29: Br. Walden.
Isaiah vi. 6, 7: live coal &c., Br. Angier.
Col. i. 15: Christ the first born &c., Br. Huntley.
Matt. xi. 11: last clause, Br. Guilford.
AARON ANGIER, Clerk.

Received for the Vt. Lit. & Sci. Institution of Michael C. Stone, \$200; Isaac Y. Newton, 337; Charles Dean 500. Widow Hayford, by the dying request of her husband, late Rev. J. P. Hayford, Robinson's Greek and English Lexicon, Hebrew and English Lexicon of the Old Testament, Lectures on the Sacred Poetry of the Hebrews, Institutes of Biblical Criticism, by G. Gerard, Hebrew Grammar, Greek Grammar and Biblia Hebraica Michaelis.

This valuable acquisition to the library is thankfully received. Are there not other friends of the Institution who have books that are of little or no service to them, that would contribute much to the cause of education, disposed of as the above? GEO. PALMER, Agent.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING. The Brandon Anti-Slavery Society will hold an adjourned meeting at the North school-house in the village, on Monday evening the 12th of December, at which time the following questions are to be discussed:

Would it be morally right for Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, without granting to the owners of slaves some pecuniary compensation?
Is it morally right to violate the laws of the slave-holding states: 1st, By reasoning, and demonstrating with them on the subject of slavery through the medium of communications sent among them—2d, By instructing the colored people of those states in the art of reading and writing—3d, By giving the gospel to that class of people in those states?

The discussion will be conducted on "liberal principles," and the citizens of the village and vicinity are invited to attend. Per order,

EPH. MAXHAM, Sec.